

Beam Optimization

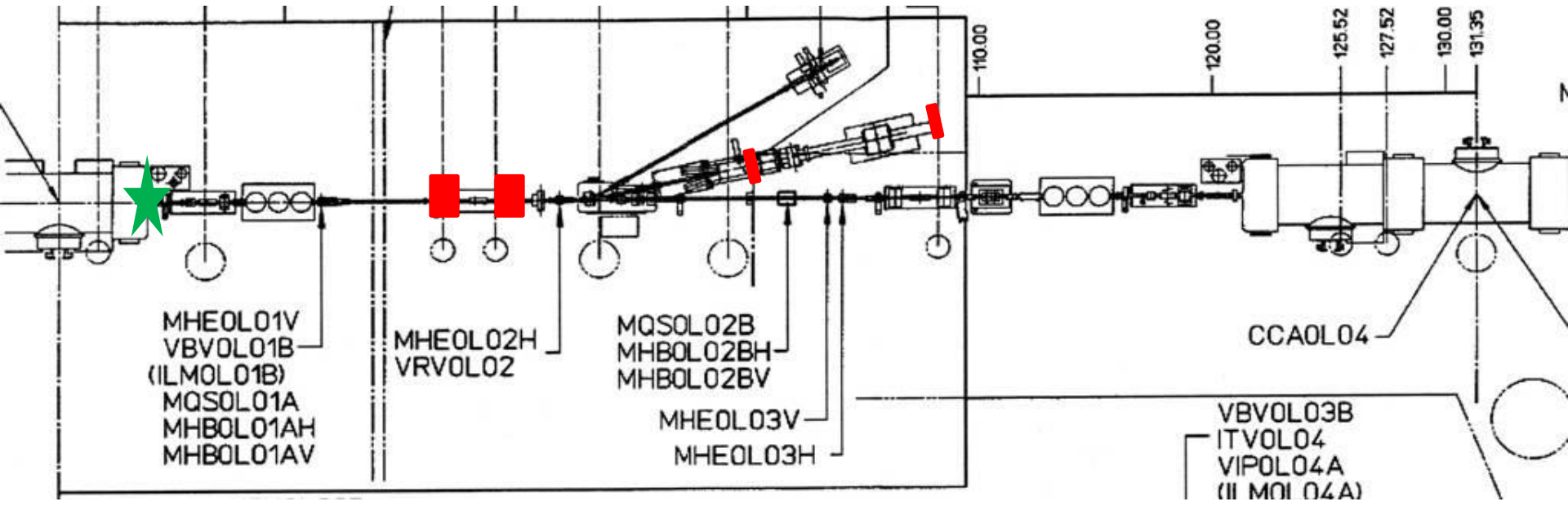
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Summer 2013

Goals

- Edit PEPPo Elegant file to build Mott beam line
- Define beam line from dipole magnet to the beam dump
- Elegant K value simulation (quad focusing)
- Use *optimize* command to get specific values for σ_x and σ_y at Mott scattering target (beam size)



Peppo to Mott

- Use Elegant dipole to bend magnet -12.5 degrees instead of the 25 degrees used for PEPPo

```
MBV2D01: CSBEND, L=0.12663237, ANGLE="25 180.0 / -1 acos * ", TILT=0, &  
E1="00.0 180.0 / -1 acos * ", E2="25 180.0 / -1 acos * ", &  
EDGE_ORDER=2, HGAP=0.013564, FINT=0.5, NONLINEAR=1, N_KICKS=15, INTEGRATION_ORDER=4
```

```
MBV2D01: CSBEND, L=0.12663237, ANGLE="12.5 180.0 / -1 acos * ", TILT=3.14159265359, &  
E1="00.0 180.0 / -1 acos * ", E2="12.5 180.0 / -1 acos * ", &  
EDGE_ORDER=2, HGAP=0.013564, FINT=0.5, NONLINEAR=1, N_KICKS=15, INTEGRATION_ORDER=4
```

Beam Line

- Beam line from cryo unit to dipole was already there.
- The beam from the dipole to the dump needed to be added.
- Measurements taken directly in tunnel.

Finding arc length of beam in dipole

- Worked backwards from PEPPo file. α =bend angle, ρ =bend radius. Length units=meters

$$L_{arc} = .12970672 = \rho\alpha = \frac{5\pi}{36} \rho$$

$$\rho = .29726591$$

$$l_{eff} = \rho \sin(\alpha) = .12563000$$

$$\rho = \frac{\sin(12.5)}{.12563000} = \frac{\sin(.2182)}{.12563000} = .580350$$

$$L_{arc} = \rho\alpha = .580350(.2182) = .12663237$$

K1 – Quad Modeling in Elegant

- K values are scaled by the strength of the magnetic field. You can find the maximum K value by looking at the strongest possible field the magnet can produce. For “QJ” quadrupole magnets that value is found in the second equation line below.

$$K = .2998 \frac{\text{GeV}}{T * m} * \frac{B_o}{a} \frac{T}{m} * \frac{1}{\beta E} = .2998 \frac{\text{GeV}}{T * m} * \frac{B_o}{a} \frac{T}{m} * \frac{1}{pc}$$

$$\frac{B_o}{a} L = .6 \frac{kG}{cm} cm$$

$$\frac{B_o}{a} = .04 \frac{kG}{cm} = 4000 \frac{G}{m}$$

$$K = .02998 \frac{\text{MeV}}{G * m} * 4000 \frac{G}{m} * \frac{1}{p} \frac{1}{\text{MeV}} = \frac{119.92}{p} \frac{1}{m^2}$$

“K1” Simulation Results

- Goal was to get a beam of approximately 1 mm in both the x and y. Just experimenting with different K1 values, I was able to get pretty close. However, these are the sigma values at the dump and not the target.

MQJ0L02 K1	MQJ0L02A K1	Sigma_x (m)	Sigma_y (m)
2.907078	1.812964	1.035043e-3	1.111371e-3
2.921342	1.916924	1.046936e-3	1.138642e-3
2.657921	1.996578	1.025268e-3	1.104405e-3
1.997078	1.996578	9.614413e-4	9.703368e-4
1.197078	1.196578	8.956815e-4	6.378307e-4

Elegant Optimization

```
&optimization_variable
```

```
name= MQJ0L02, item= K1, lower_limit=-100, upper_limit=100, step_size=1
```

```
&end
```

```
&optimization_variable
```

```
name= MQJ0L02A, item= K1, lower_limit=-100, upper_limit=100, step_size=1
```

```
&end
```

```
&optimization_term
```

```
weight=1,
```

```
term="ITG2D00#1.Sx .001 - sqr",
```

```
&end
```

```
&optimization_term
```

```
weight=1,
```

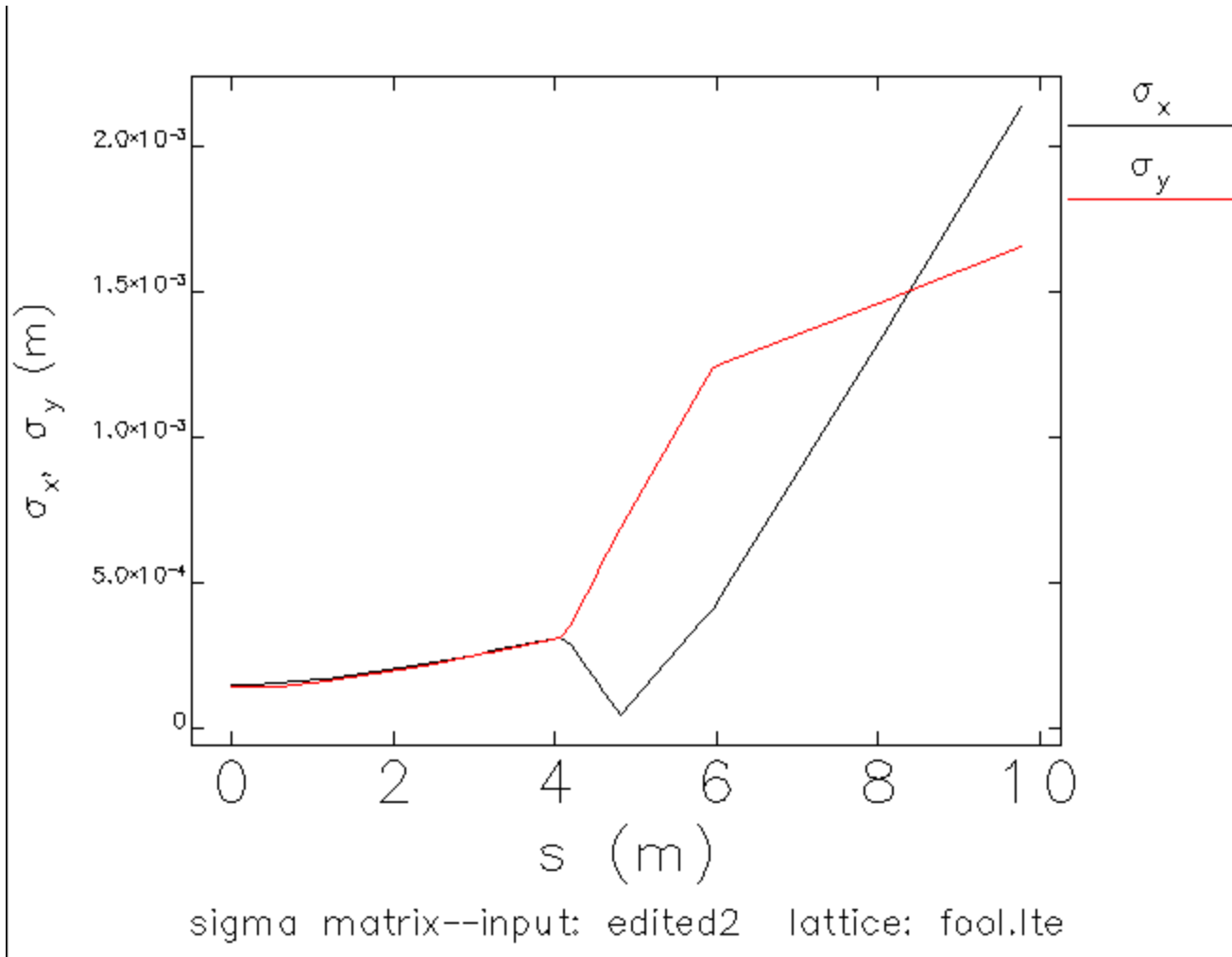
```
term="ITG2D00#1.Sy .001 - sqr",
```

```
&end
```

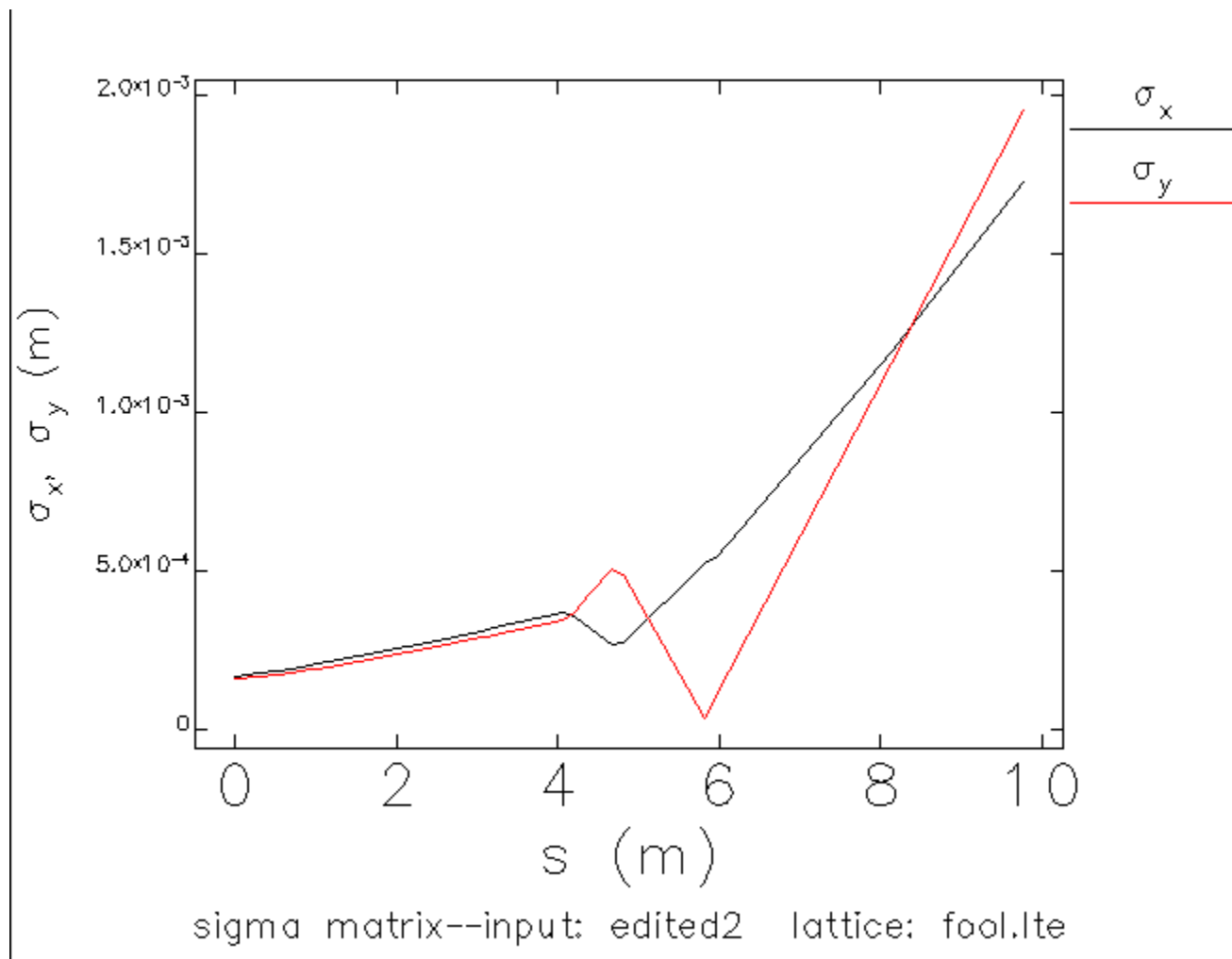
Optimized Sigma Values

P (MeV/c)	Max K1	MQJ0L02 K1	MQJ0L02A K1	Sigma_x	Sigma_y
8.3	14.448	-13.44256...	4.820806...	1.5 mm	1.5 mm
6.3	19.0349	4.5010734...	-10.72985...	1.25 mm	1.25 mm
5.5	21.8036	-10.69554...	4.996516....	1.5 mm	1.5 mm
4.2	28.552	-9.999483...	4.863679...	2 mm	2 mm
3.2	37.475	-9.890956...	4.963274...	2 mm	2 mm

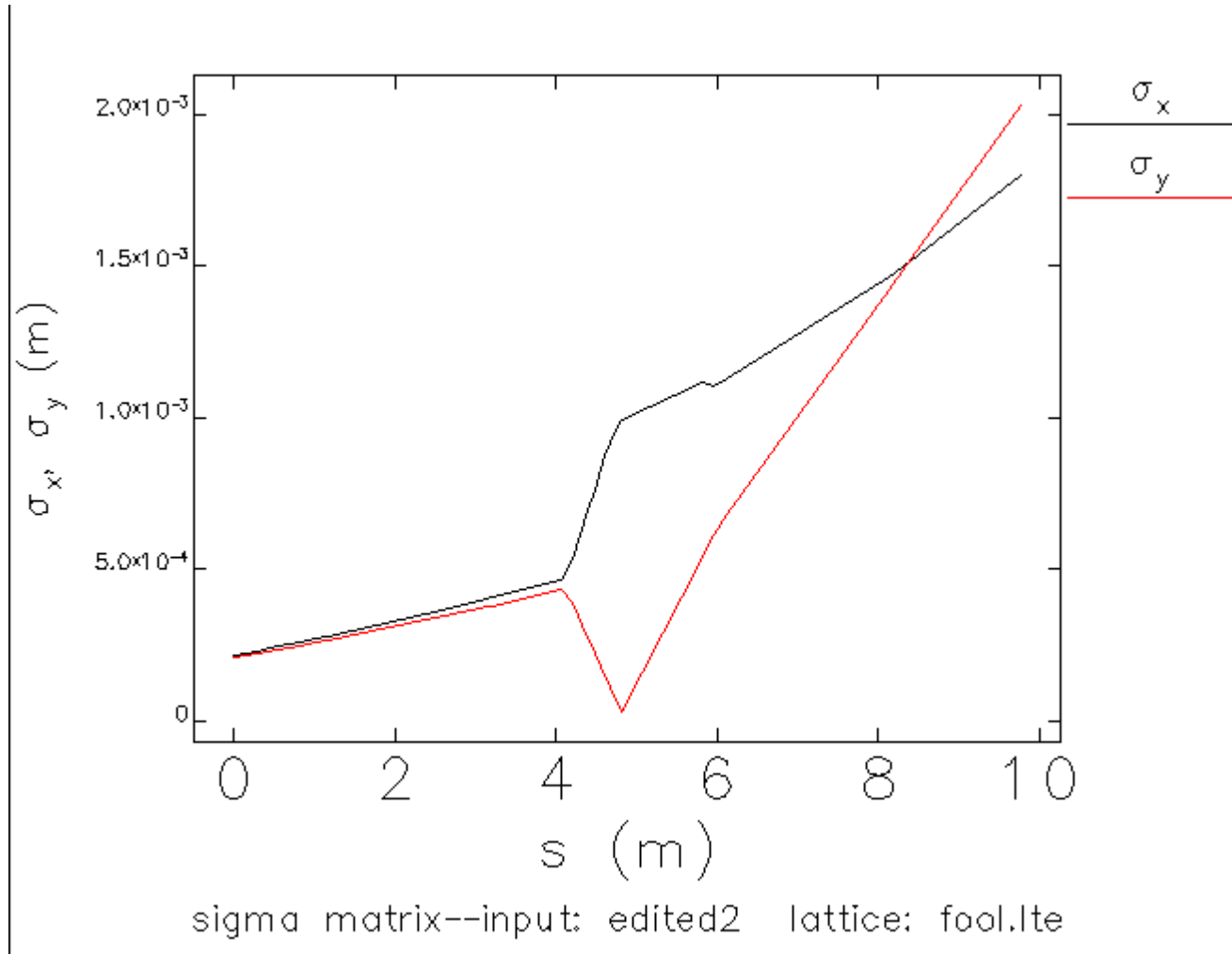
8.3 MeV Graph



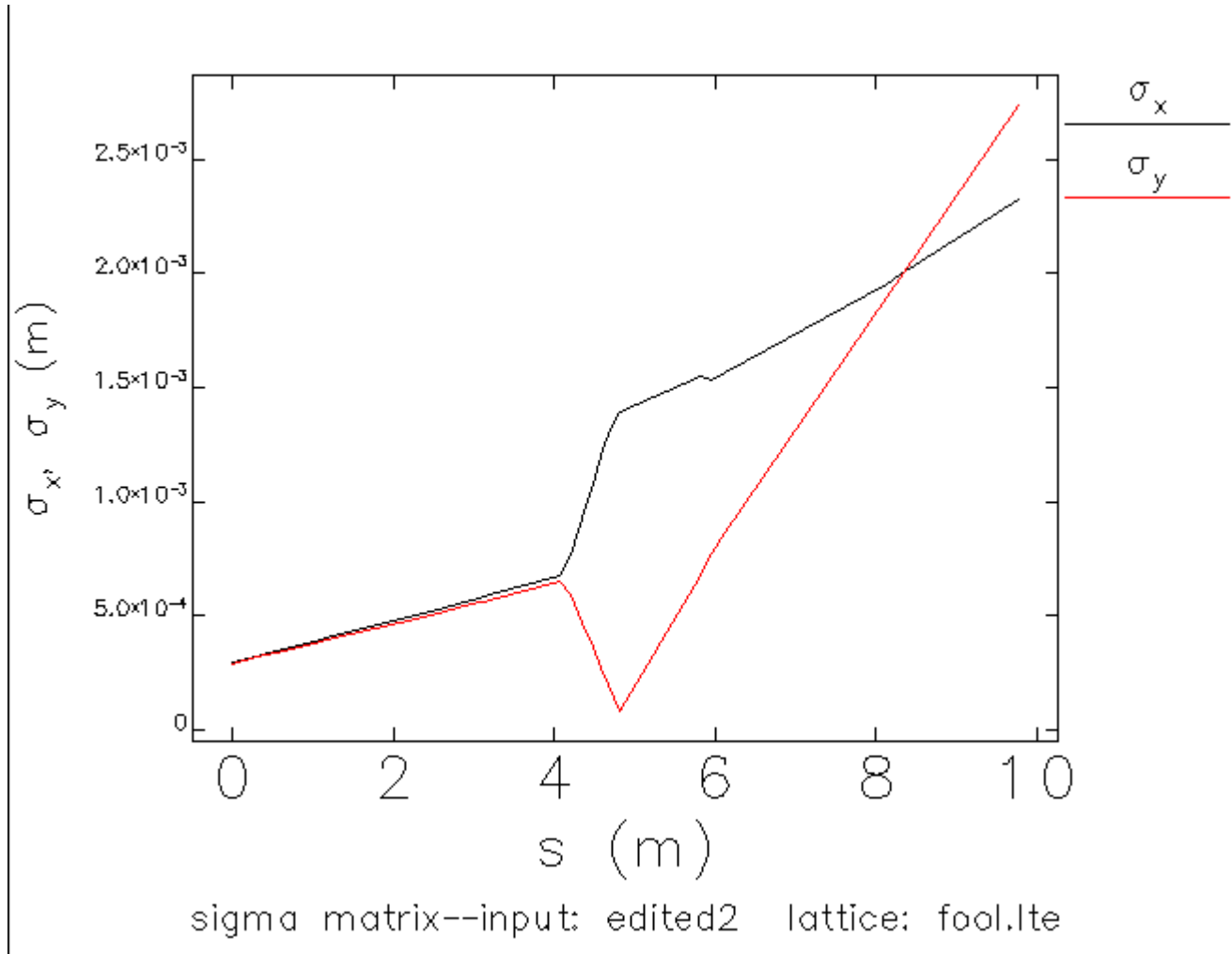
6.3 MeV Graph



5.5 MeV Graph



4.2 MeV Graph



3.2 MeV Graph

